

## Daily Democrat.

TERMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.

One Year.....\$5 00  
Six Months.....3 00  
Three Months.....1 50  
One Month.....50

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## LOCAL AGENTS WANTED.

We desire to procure the services of a local agent in every Southern district in the State. Will our agents, or procure the services of some efficient person in our behalf. Believing that the circulation of the Democrat may be materially extended, we make this appeal to our friends in its behalf.

There is an old adage that too many cooks spoil the broth. In the last year we have been proving this theory, and have pretty effectually shown that too many politicians ruin the country. If a general scrap-book of all the methods, from Crittenden's resolutions down to Lincoln's proclamation, had been kept, it would have formed a most interesting library in itself that would occupy a single gentleman the better part of his life. They are as plentiful, as apples and dappled as Jacob's sheep. We suppose, however, any wondering at the spotted appearance of the propositions could get the answer the Yankee gave to one who was inquisitive about the freckled butter he was huckstering in market. "Freckled butter is not comin' fresh from the cow and churned this mornin'; bless your purty eyes, marm, its got the taste of the butter milk onto it and as to them speckles in the butter, Lord, m'am, you oughter see what a speckled cow mother milks."

That accounted for the milk in the coconut, and any one looking at the variety of minds which constitute the people of these divided United States of America, will be disposed rather to be proud at the difference than to sneer at the ineffectuality of Union propositions. The dappled cow has given freckled butter, and even if it is huckstered in the public mart, it is the genuine article fresh from the churn-dasher.

All of these propositions claim an honorable basis, except that "Lincoln's" proclamation, which has just waded enough in it to make an excellent football for the people, and even that, in the minds of many excellent unreflecting men, claims a legitimate parentage. We go some papers approving it, which are ably edited, but they touch the question with great timidity. Whereas the Abolitionists, and editors of that stripe, come at the question with the blind ignorance of the bull that but the locomotive off the bridge.

All of them have, however, this to recommend them: that the avowed purpose is a restoration of the Union. Like the mite societies, each gives something. All of these propositions should be thrown into the chip-basket.

The people have just been looking over these returns in the Northern States, and to the infinite disgust of the Abolitionists, have thrown out all of the peculiar propositions bearing upon the peculiar institution. We have renounced our original position, and after the rejection of the chaff have at length, as we firmly believe, settled upon "The Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws." This may not appear at present in all its full force, yet no one who has watched the progress of events doubts it.

This war, which is right, was begun wrong, and has followed up the channel of wrong throughout. It will come back late bolder and more decisive hands. The rebellion has one particular weed to put in its pipe and smoke—that the party which has carried on all the wars since the revolution has taken this war in hand. It is no longer the feeble hand of "Republicanism" that holds the reins or runs the machine, but that bold, dashing Northwest party, which will ask what it wants and will have it.

It may be said that these new members of Congress don't go immediately into office, and therefore, that the elections will not have the proper practical effect. It isn't the new members of Congress that is one of the most important results in the late victory. It is the moral effect of the late victory. It is the known and published will of the people, to which Presidents and Cabinets must bow or break. We don't, therefore, apprehend anything from that wreck or reckless boy who do; nor do we feel any uneasiness upon the subject of proclamations.

We believe that the day of shooting paper wars has passed. We don't believe that the President will dare, in the face of the people, to undertake to execute his proclamation, and we are very certain the army will not touch it if he does. In Republics, armies are not altogether blind machines in the hands of rulers.

Why, it is asked by some, are not peace propositions offered to the Confederates? Certainly, all persons are anxious for peace on a proper basis. We suppose there is no one so unnatural as to wish to have the war carried on, merely for the luxury of destroying life, or laying waste the country, and the appeal sounds more reasonable on the surface than it is in fact. Those who sincerely ask this question, should bear in mind that there is, and has always been, an open and tangible peace proclamation made, and open to the people in rebellion. They have only to acknowledge the Constitution in force over them, and return to their allegiance, and they cannot only have peace, but what is the highest liberality, have a vote upon the terms which they deem most acceptable. Let any State wanting peace elect members to the National Congress, and they will, as far as the United States is concerned, have peace at once, and not only peace, but protection. For this reason sincere lovers of peace should bear in mind that we cannot have it only because the rebels will not have peace upon the only terms which could be constitutionally made by the Government. We are at war because the rebels have their hands at our throats and refuse terms of accommodation. The doctrine of Secession, which they wish to have acknowledged, would be fatal to the Union, not only in giving up the seceded States, but also in the solemn affirmation that there was no real tie binding the States which remained loyal in the Union. It would not only lose

us a tier of States, but would disintegrate the Federal Union. It would incorporate the doctrine of Secession, which the rebels have fixed in their Constitution, into our own, since no State could consistently be refused if it chose hereafter to secede.

The theory of the right of secession is manifestly absurd. Here a number of States have joined in partnership. When it is claimed to be voluntary, we at once grant it as far as they could have joined in the contract or not as they pleased; but having once joined, they are bound by the contract and cannot escape except under its provisions. Any individual has a right to strike a bargain or not; but having done so, it would be manifestly unjust to say that he could repudiate it, no matter with what injury to the other contracting party.

It is thus with these States. "To effect a more perfect Union," they signed that national charter, the Federal Constitution. How absurd this would be if any one State would immediately repudiate the Constitution. If that principle is admitted the great charter should read, "To form a more perfect Union," and certainly a more perfect Union could not be well devised. The Articles of Confederation read: "Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union between the States of," &c. How absurd, then, would the Constitution be, if, in forming a more "perfect Union," it should, in fact, have said the Union was merely optional.

Those, however, who are fond of asserting that Federal authority would be a despotism over the States, from which they could not release themselves, willfully overlook the fact that the Constitution provides for everything, even to a dissolution of the contract. By article 6th, two-thirds of the members of Congress, or two-thirds of the States, may propose amendments to the Constitution, which will take effect upon their adoption by three-fourths of the States. Here we see, first, that the obligations between any States and all of the States are reciprocal; that they are mutually bound; and the consent of a certain number is necessary to effect a change. And, secondly, that a particular form is necessary to amend the contract.

It is self-evident that a State has no right to change or invalidate this contract, much less to utterly destroy it, without going through the necessary forms to obtain the consent of the other States. The Southern States did not ask for the benefit of this provision of the Constitution. In utter disregard of the rights of the other States, they chose to go out by force—to compel the other States to sacrifice whatever interest they might have in the whole Union. This article of the Constitution is a standing peace proposition to the seceded States—a proposition higher than Presidents and Cabinets; and we ask any just-minded and sincere man whether any more just proposition could be made than this which the framers of the Constitution incorporated into that instrument. It may be said that the other States should tender them the benefit of this convention, but we submit that it would be utterly absurd to tender them what they repudiate already and utterly refuse to acknowledge. Directly they ask for the benefit of the proposition, or any of the seceded States ask for it, we hold that it should be immediately granted. The Constitution offers it to them when they ask it, and how could any amendments be ratified when the necessary three-fourths of the States, owing to the repudiation of the Constitution by the seceded States, could not be got to vote upon it? Until some of the Southern States ask it, it would be a barren proposition. Still it is a standing proposition, the benefit of which they can claim at any time.

If Buell has not done all we hoped, certainly Bragg has not done what we feared, and what he promised to do. He promised to liberate Kentucky and didn't do it. He said this was the last chance Kentuckians had to volunteer, and they still have all the chances. Some silly Kentuckians volunteered, expecting Bragg to stay in this State, and he has carried them off to starve this winter in the South. They have gone into exile, like Buckner. Bragg was expected to fight, but he didn't. He marched four or five hundred miles, and marched back worse off than when he started. No doubt Bragg will get curses enough in Dixie; but he did the best he could. It was dangerous to fight; safer to run.

The Abolition press begin to croak over divisions in the loyal States. These will give aid and comfort to the enemy. They have made the divisions by their ill conduct. Let them withdraw their ticket in every State and thus put an end to the divisions. If they will put an end to politics with their "nigger" divisions in the loyal States will cease. Let them take the plain official course to put an end to divisions which they deplore, or hold their peace.

The Republican, radical organ published at Washington, concludes that the South is better provided with provisions than when the war began. The conclusion is, that the rebellion can only be put down by depriving rebels of their negroes. Can it not be as well done by taking away their arms and ammunition? Let the Republican and its supporters be appointed a committee for the purpose.

Buckner feels bad that he must again be exiled from Kentucky. He is pained that he can't immediately kill, rob and destroy in this State.

It is charged that seventy negroes voted against Cox, for Congress.

A student, says the Cologne Gazette, traveling a few days back on the railway to this place, to light a cigar, took a phosphoric match from a box which he had just before purchased at Elberfeld. The matches being tightly packed, the young man introduced his finger nail between them to extract one, when a small portion of phosphorus passed under the nail and ignited. Although the flame was immediately extinguished, the hand had swelled so much on arriving at Dusseldorf that a surgeon advised its amputation. The student would not consent, and proceeded to Cologne, but on arriving there the swelling had so much extended as to render the amputation of both his hand and arm necessary.

Kentucky six per cent sold in New York, on Saturday last, at 92.

## Letter from Lexington.

LEXINGTON, KY., Oct. 22, '62.

Editors Democrat:—Gentlemen: On Monday, at 12 o'clock, General Combs entered the city, escorted by forty cavalry of the Tenth Kentucky, commanded by Captain Ratliff, and took possession of the city, his acting as Provost Marshal. While Captain Ratliff was guarding the outlets of the city, and picking up stragglers of Morgan's brigade, he caught one Lieutenant in citizen's clothes. Captain Ratliff returned the same night to Paris with his prisoners.

Captain Wilgus, of the old Home Guards, went to Georgetown, on Monday afternoon, with a note from Gen. Combs to Gen. Gilmore, informing him of these facts, and at 6 o'clock yesterday morning a column of infantry, artillery and cavalry, under command of Acting Brigadier General P. F. Swain, of First Brigade, First Division of Advanced Forces United States Army, entered the city and passed through to the Fair Grounds, where they are now encamped. In admirable order—say, five companies One Hundred and Third Ohio, commanded by Col. Casement, leading the brigade, followed by the One Hundred Ohio, Colonel T. C. Groom, and One Hundred and Fourth Ohio, Col. Rattery, one section of the Seventeenth Ohio Battery, and about 100 cavalry of the Tenth Kentucky.

This morning at daylight the remaining five companies of the One Hundred and Third Ohio, a portion of the Eighteenth Michigan, and a section of the Seventeenth Ohio Battery passed through the city to the fair grounds—all constituting the first brigade.

We have never seen more orderly and well behaved troops, and their general is a model officer—mild, gentle, and polite—an equated soldier—firm and rigid in discipline—no soldiers or officers inflicting the city or robbing through the streets. Col. Casement, Provost Marshal.

P. S. If any of Gen. Dumont's forces have been here and driven out Morgan, it was done so quietly that the citizens never heard of it, or saw them.

(For the Louisville Democrat.)

LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 22, 1862.

Messrs. Editors:—Contrast the position of Kentucky four weeks back with her present position. Then three-fourths of the State—her capital (the head of the State, Legislature, &c., having taken refuge here), and other leading cities in possession of the enemy—our city threatened hourly, and Cincinnati unsafe. Now our city is free from rebels, they having been driven out or pretty nearly out of the State. Well, all this has been done by Buell; and because Bragg & Co. would not fight, but ran, Buell is a failure. This is one person who is delighted to criticize but never acts; and there are other persons in whose estimation a General is either a God or a brute. These are the individuals, with some disappointed and some added, who pronounce Buell a failure. I think Buell has done well. Those who consider him a failure had better do better. Wait until he is through.

JERICHO.

Donald McKay, the well-known American ship-builder, has just returned from a visit to England and France, where he personally inspected the iron-clad fleets now building in those countries. In a letter describing them he doubts the propriety of our constructing so many vessels of the Monitor pattern, as he evidently regards them as inferior to the large vessels building abroad for offensive purposes. Their lowness in the water, and inferior speed, would, he thinks, put them at the mercy of the huge rams, for such they all are, that compose the European fleets. The Ironsides, and the great ram building by Mr. Webb, he fears, will be the only two effective vessels in our navy for deep water purposes. Mr. McKay is high authority, and what he says should be heeded by the Navy Department.

The Springfield (Massachusetts) Republican recalls the fact that it is less than a month since some of the leading Republican presses and orators were bitterly denouncing the President as false to his oath and bent upon disobedience to the laws; his administration was scouted as imbecile if not treacherous; hints of a Northern revolution against the Administration were freely thrown out; and no man who would not join in the malicious howl after General McClellan, Halleck, and the command generally having the President's confidence, was considered a true Republican, or little better than disloyal.

Mr. William Russell, a loyal citizen of Henry county, Ky., went with his family to Madison a few weeks ago, for the purpose of getting rid of the troubles in that section. He returned the other day for his goods, and found that his horse, a fine bay sorrel, valued at \$125, which he had left for safe keeping with a good Union neighbor, had been stolen by Gilmer's gang, who had also helped themselves to about \$75 worth of chickens, &c. Mr. Russell says the loss to him is pretty heavy, but he would freely give the horse to see Humphrey Marshall or John Morgan hung.

Paroled prisoners report that they saw Frank Helm, a son of Hub. Helm, of Newport, and Dr. Hays, of Covington, in Morgan's band of guerrillas, when they destroyed the Federal wagon train at Cox's creek, near Bardonia, Kentucky, a few days ago. Young Helm left Newport but three weeks ago, having received a pass to go beyond our lines on some pretense or other. Quite a number of other young rebels from Newport, including George Washington and Ben. Bigstaff, are reported to be with Morgan.

Some daring "knuck" made a rich draw on the pockets of a German at the depot at Crestline, Ohio, on Saturday. The pocket-book contained notes and money to the amount of \$1,401. He had just bought a ticket for himself and wife, and either laid his pocket-book down carelessly on the shelf in front of the ticket-office, from which it was taken up by some thief who was waiting for it, or had it picked from his pocket. He was going to Marion, Ohio, and came from the East.

There is a very touching story now circulating of the handsome Ludwig, a Swede, who fell in love with his two pretty cousins at Donthum, frankly explained his feelings to them, and all three became Mormons, and passed through Boston recently on route for Salt Lake City and polygamy.

The Confederate Congress is engaged with what the Richmond papers call "the Castor Oil Bill," to purge the Confederate army of incompetent officers. There will be no need of applying the remedy to Price, Rosecrans having "put him in his purgation."

A contemporary says "a female recruit in Rochester was detected by trying to put her pants on over her head!"

## The Wind and Leaf—An Elopement.

O Helen, Helen, and I'll tell you brief  
A touching tale, and true as history.  
The Wind and Leaf—elegant, elegant, elegant!  
Began the Wind, "wake and fly with me!"  
For then I said, "where there's love there are  
And though their whistles fragrant would say  
And every leaf should be like a star,  
I thought on thee, and rose and came away!  
Thy sisters dark eyes gleaming in the dew,  
I could not rouse their coldness with a sigh;  
But then the beautiful, and I the true,  
Were meant for common parlous—let us fly!"  
The leaf complied, and ere a day was done  
Was flying about a thing to tread on!

T. J. Macfarlane.

## Another "Outrage" by an American Vessel.

DESTRUCTION OF A REBEL PRIVATEER IN CUBAN WATERS—THE EXCITEMENT IN HAVANA.

By the arrival of the steamship Saxon, from Havana, we have dates from that city to the 10th and from Vera Cruz to the 12th instant.

Considerable excitement has been caused at Havana, and throughout the entire island, by an alleged "outrage" by the officers of an American man-of-war.

On the afternoon of the 7th instant a steamer was seen rapidly approaching the Spanish coast, about six miles to the westward of the Moro Castle, pursued by a man-of-war. The steamer had British colors flying at the time, and the pursuer, from her general appearance, was a United States vessel. The captain of the British ship was clearly endeavoring to make for the harbor of Havana, but the American headed her off and the vessel was forced to run ashore.

Launched by at once dispatched from the cruiser to capture the captain and crew, and to get off the steamer, if possible. No sooner had the launches landed than the shore, however, when a detachment of Spanish soldiers were seen approaching, on the appearance of which the commanders of the boats gave directions to fire the vessel, which was immediately done, and the launches returned to the great steamer among the "Dons." The destroyed vessel, whom they had captured, the cruiser immediately proceeded to sea. The ship destroyed proved to be the steamer Blanche, last from the port of Matanzas, where she had stopped for coal.

As to the mission and where she belonged accounts differ; some say that she was a slaver; others, doubtless more correct, affirm that she hailed from Port Lavaca, Texas, and had a cargo of cotton.

As to the fate of the crew, it has been either the "Dons" or "Montgomery," but these suppositions are doubtless erroneous, as neither of these vessels could have been in that neighborhood at the time.

The affair, as above stated, had caused a great sensation among the "Dons," and Spanish men-of-war were at once dispatched to demand of the U. S. commander an explanation of his conduct, but they had returned without finding him.

It is a fact, the case will at once be laid before the Government. The Havana papers, being mostly in the interest of the Government, have but little to say in reference to the matter, and are extremely cautious in their utterances.

The Blanche, it is said, was an article of the "Dons," or "Montgomery," but these suppositions are doubtless erroneous, as neither of these vessels could have been in that neighborhood at the time.

The editor quotes the case of the Trent, and argues how near it came embroiling England and the United States in a war, and goes on to show that it would not be through ignorance of international law that the American captain acted as he did. "If such proceedings are to be allowed," the editor wants to know "what guarantees or safety are neutral vessels to expect from United States vessels?"

MIDDLE TENNESSEE.—The Nashville Union has good authority for saying that a heavy Federal force will be at Clarksville in a very short time, preparatory to making a grand campaign through Middle Tennessee. The Union adds:

This movement will be to purify our beautiful region of the damnable traitors who have so long polluted it. It is time for certain gentlemen in this city to be preparing to leave. Their insufferable ignorance and impertinence have been tolerated until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. Let a muzzle be placed on the mouth of rebels and traitors, and then let them get their walking papers.

Mr. Cassin M. Clay has written a letter to Mr. Richard O'Gorman, apologizing for his violent and insulting language, used in his speech at Cooper Institute. After apologizing, Cassin adds:

Allow me, then, to say that I am no duelist and I should not have accepted a challenge from you had one been given. What I meant to say was that I assumed all the responsibilities of my assertions, whether you appealed to the law of the land or to violence.

THE RESULT IN INDIANA.—The Democratic State ticket is elected by ten thousand majority. Seven Democratic Congressmen are elected: Lew. Cravens, Harrison, Holman, Voorhees, Edgerton and McDowell. Four Abolitionists are elected: Julian, Dumont, Orth and Coffey. The legislature stands as follows: Twenty-seven Democrats, twenty-one Abolitionists and two Independents. The House stands: Sixty-two Democrats and thirty-eight Abolitionists.—Ind. Sent., 20th.

There is a plant in the island of Sumatra, the circumference of whose fully expanded flower is nine feet; its nectararium is calculated to hold nine pints; the pistils are as large as cow's horns, and the whole weight of the blossom is computed to be fifteen pounds.

SUPPLY OF SALT.—We understand, from parties recently from the Kanawha Salt Works, that the rebels were unable to carry off more than two thousand to three thousand barrels, for want of transportation, and there are now fifteen to twenty thousand barrels remaining there, to come forward as soon as the river rises.

Cin. Gazette, 25d.

Captain Wm. Air, of Newport, Sudler of the Twenty-third Kentucky Regiment, had two wagons in the train which John Morgan destroyed near Bardonia, Ky., a few days ago. His goods, which were valued at about sixteen hundred dollars, were all lost.

A railway train, loaded with one hundred splendid Arabian horses, arrived in Paris three weeks ago. They came from Algeria, by way of Lyons, and are designed for a regiment of the Chasseurs of Napoleon's Guard.

He (Dr. Mackay, of the London Times) gives the poetry to freedom, and his slander to aid the cause of slavery.—Exchange.

Yes; but freedom gets the worst of the bargain.

It is reported in St. Louis that a challenge has passed between McKinstry and Frank P. Blair.

A contemporary says "a female recruit in Rochester was detected by trying to put her pants on over her head!"

## Rebel Treatment of Prisoners.

A correspondent of the Chicago Times, who had a conversation with returned prisoners, captured at Pittsburg Landing along with Gen. Prentiss, writes as follows:

THEIR TREATMENT.  
Immediately after their capture at Shiloh, the rebels commenced robbing the Federal officers of their weapons, and did not suspend their efforts until they had gotten possession of all that had not been broken. The Federal officers protested against this, as contrary to the laws of civilized warfare, but without avail. An officer of the Twelfth Iowa was informed by a rebel Colonel that he might keep his sword. Soon after another rebel officer came along and demanded it, and upon being refused, he seized a musket and with the butt struck the Federal officer down, and then took his sword. The officer soon after recovered his senses, but had received an ugly wound, from which he did not recover in three months.

All the Federal side arms were given up with the express promise, on the part of the rebels, that they should be returned, and of course never happened. Watches, knives, rings, everything followed their side arms, protest or resistance was useless. A demand for anything, not instantly complied with, would be enforced by a blow from the butt of a pistol.

From first to last, the rations of the prisoners were meager in quantity and miserable in quality—many times over. When complaints were made against such treatment, the inevitable reply was that it was the best they could do; their own soldiers had no better; it was all owing to their pride and come away! They said that they would declare that their armies were well fed, and their resources for carrying on the war abundant. While at Montgomery the prisoners were housed in open cotton sheds, with no floor to lie on, and without blankets. Many of the deaths may be directly traced to this exposure in vermin-haunted sheds. Of the soldiers captured during the battle of the Shiloh prisoners were subjected to the most brutal treatment imaginable. The first day of their arrival there one of our men, while sitting in a window, was shot through the head by the guard, and fell into the hands of the rebels. The prisoners were kept in close confinement, heavily ironed, for two weeks, upon bread and water, for simply answering a question addressed to him by one of his own men. The guards were then ordered to shoot any prisoner who was found in the window of the prison, without any officer who might be seen talking to the Federal private, and the sentinels actually went about with their guns cocked, ready to shoot any "Yankee" whose head might be seen in the window.

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## TELEGRAPHIC.

From Yesterday's Evening News.

Rebel Account of Battle of Iuka.

News from Richmond.

Bragg's Invasion of Kentucky a Fizzle.

General Sigel at Centerville.

From Harper's Ferry.

Force of the Enemy in Virginia.

Philadelphia, Oct. 22.

The following regiments have just joined Sigel's command:

The One Hundred and Tenth, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh New York; Thirty-third Massachusetts, and Twenty-sixth Wisconsin. The Eighty-second Illinois is on the way, and will probably join him to-day.

Such facts as these are sufficient answers to the fault-finding that Sigel has not been properly re-enforced.

Sigel yesterday moved his command to the neighborhood of Centerville, and established his headquarters there.

A man arrived in the city last night direct from Richmond. He was a teacher in the Federal army, and was captured in the first battle of Bull Run. He says he saw the Merrimack lying near Rocketsville, as he passed down, and thinks she is nearly ready for service. She has had all the iron plates placed on her and looks as if she would be an ugly customer. He heard persons say, who he thought were reliable, that this one is similar in construction and plan, though not so large, and will be more easily handled.

Four of the First Maryland cavalry (Union) have been re-enforced and are to be tried on the charge of mutiny. What the facts are he could not learn.

The Richmond Whig, of the 20th, contains an editorial on the affairs in Kentucky. This retrograde movement has provoked disappointed and mortified our people, and dashed the fond hopes they had formed of liberating Kentucky and Tennessee. We had reasonably expected from Bragg's magnificent army, something more than a mere incursion to the neighborhood of the Ohio river. We had anticipated something more than a mere incursion to the neighborhood of the Ohio river. We had anticipated something more than a mere incursion to the neighborhood of the Ohio river.

His long delay at Tulepe; his hesitancy at Chattanooga; his tardy advance into Kentucky, had shaken the public confidence, and few were willing to condemn so long as an opportunity remained for the consummation of the grand objects of the campaign. It is all over now. The Kentucky movement in the hands of Bragg has turned out to be simply a fizzle. It has been from the beginning to end a brilliant blunder and magnificent failure.



# Daily Democrat.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.

WM. E. HUGHES, State Printer.

Office—70 Third Street, east side, between

Market and Centre.

FRIDAY, OCT. 24, 1862.

## Closing and Arrival of the Mails at the Louisville Postoffice.

Eastern, Western and Northern mails at 12:00 p. m., and arrive at 12:30 p. m.  
Southern Mail, via L. & N. R. R., (small office) at 9:00 p. m., the previous evening, close at 6:30 p. m., and arrive at 6:00 p. m.  
Mail to Cincinnati, Ohio, close at 9:00 a. m., and arrive at 9:00 a. m.  
L. & N. R. R. Mail at 12:00 at night and 1:00 p. m., and arrive at 11:00 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.  
Shelbyville Mail at 12:00 at night, and arrive at 6:00 a. m.  
Johnson R. R. Mail at 12:00 at night, and arrive at 6:00 a. m.  
Cincinnati R. R. Mail at 3:00 p. m., and arrive at 3:00 p. m.  
Shelbyville Stage (tri-weekly) close at 12:00 at night, and arrive at 6:00 p. m.  
Shelbyville and Hickman (tri-weekly) leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 1:00 p. m., and arrive at 6:00 a. m.  
Taylorville Stage close at 8:00 a. m., and arrive at 4:30 p. m.  
The route where the principal mails close at 12:00 at night, the mail close at 9:00 p. m.

## CITY NEWS.

For Sale—Several tons of wooden type and a variety of other necessary in a well-appointed job office. Also, a No. 1. English card cutter, nearly new and in good order. Apply at this office.

## Military Directory.

Brigadier-General Boyle, commanding United States forces in and about Louisville—Headquarters on Seventh street, between Chestnut and Broadway.  
Capt. Julius Foster, Assistant Inspector-General of Cavalry—Office on the corner of Third and Jefferson streets.  
Major W. H. Spencer, commanding post-office on Center street, between Jefferson and Green.  
Quartermaster's Office—Green street, two doors above Third.  
Capt. H. C. Symonds, Commissary of Subsistence—Office on Second street, below Gay House.  
Dr. J. F. Reed, Medical Director—Office on Walnut street, between Fourth and Fifth.  
Major Solly Harnes, Provost Marshal—Office on Gay street, between Fifth and Center.  
Lieutenant Sigler, Ordnance Officer—Seventh and Main streets.  
Post Commissary, under charge of Mr. James C. Farago, Main street, between First and Second.  
Capt. W. F. Harris, Assistant Quartermaster (in charge of transportation)—Office on Main street, between First and Second.  
Captain Hall, military storekeeper—Main street, between First and Second.  
Farmer's Office—corner of Third and Walnut streets.  
United States Depository—over the Postoffice.

## General Hospitals in Louisville.

Hospital No. 1—Corner of Ninth and Broadway streets.  
Hospital No. 2—Sixth street, between Walnut and Chestnut.  
Hospital No. 3—Corner of Fifteenth and Main streets.  
Hospital No. 4—Fifth street, between Center and Green.  
Hospital No. 5—On the hill east of Park street, Third street.  
Hospital No. 6—Fifth street, between Broadway and York.  
Hospital No. 9—Corner of Market and Walnut streets.  
Hospital No. 10—Walnut street, between Jackson and Hancock.  
Hospital No. 11—Corner of Chestnut and Floyd streets.  
Hospital No. 12—Corner of Magazine and Ninth streets.  
Hospital No. 13—Corner of Green and Thirtieth streets.  
Hospital for small-pox—On Bardonia road, beyond Cave Hill Cemetery.

## Sudden Death.

Mr. Henry W. Fodick, who is well known in this city, and who was ticket-seller at the theater, left there Wednesday night in the vigor of life, about 10 or 10:30 o'clock. Yesterday morning his body was found dead in an outhouse connected with his boarding house, he having died very suddenly in a fit of apoplexy. Mr. F. was about thirty-nine years of age, and was a kind-hearted and unobtrusive man—a man who had many warm friends that are left to mourn his loss. The coroner held an inquest, which will be found in another column of this paper. He leaves a wife but no children.

## Police Proceedings.

Barry Grogan was presented, charged with stealing \$398.60 from John R. Wright; committed in default of \$1,000 to answer. Witnesses recognized.  
Thomas Burgoy was presented, charged with stealing a horse and buggy from S. M. Lemont; committed in default of \$500 to answer. Witnesses recognized.  
William Culver was presented, charged with shooting at Wm. Bannan, with intent to wound, without wounding; own bond in \$100 to answer a misdemeanor. Witnesses recognized.

## There is nothing of interest from below.

Morgan has not been seen or heard from since his departure for Litchfield. The road is undisturbed, and the cars now go through to Munfordsville, the bridge over Valley Creek No. 3 having been completed. We have no further news from that section of the State. The mail routes are being re-established, and papers will be forwarded to their destination.

## Judge Nat Moore, of New Albany,

died at this city yesterday morning. The Judge was a native of Kentucky, but moved to the vicinity of New Albany in 1820, and was consequently one of the oldest citizens of Floyd county.

## We learn that the pickets connected with Col. Shanks' regiment were driven in by guerrillas at Bon Harbor on Monday night.

On Tuesday morning an expedition was on foot to pursue the rebels, which was thought to prove successful.

## INQUEST NO. 29.—Held, October 23d, 1862,

at "Jensen's Landing," seven miles below Louisville, on the body of a soldier, name unknown. Verdict—"Came to his death by accidental drowning."

JAMES C. GILL, Coroner.

## Col. O. H. Moore, of the Twenty-fifth Regiment of Michigan Infantry,

has been given a brigade, to be known as "Moore's Brigade." The Ninety-seventh and Ninety-ninth Indiana are attached to his brigade.

## A Good Train.—Seventy-two passengers

from St. Louis came in on the Louisville, New Albany, and Chicago railroad on Tuesday night. This road is doing an immense passenger and freight business.

## Murray Brown, Samuel Hughes, Wm. Fox, and George K. Green, belonging to

Capt. Hawes' rebel company, were four of the men who robbed the mail recently between Cloverport and Hawserville.

## INQUEST NO. 35.—Held, October 23d, 1862,

on the body of Henry Fodick, corner of Fifth and Jefferson streets. Verdict—"Came to his death from apoplexy."

JAS. C. GILL, Coroner J. C.

## The accommodating messengers of the

Adams Express Company favor us with the latest Eastern papers.

## We call the attention of members of the

28th Ky. to the notice of Col. Boone, this morning's issue.

## The Social Serenading Party gave us a

choice serenade Wednesday night. Thanks, boys, thanks.

## Jefferson Circuit Court.

Hon. P. B. MORGAN, Judge.

THURSDAY, October 22.

Commonwealth vs. Jas. H. Montgomery; set for the 26th.

Commonwealth vs. Ridge; indictment quashed, and parties remanded.

Commonwealth vs. Chas. Smith alias Miller; larceny; penitentiary four years.

The Grand Jury returned the following indictments: Commonwealth vs. Joseph H. Gable, having in possession stolen goods; Thos. J. Drake, aiding slaves to escape; Mary Morrissey, grand larceny; Eliza Moran, grand larceny; A. K. Johnson, burglary; Geo. Porter and Geo. Kavanaugh, robbery; Thos. McAllister, larceny; John Farrar, murder; Hugh McMahon, larceny.

Commonwealth vs. Kaufman Kramer; penitentiary eighteen months.

Commonwealth vs. Eliza Graham, aiding slave to escape; penitentiary two years.

Commonwealth vs. Thos. J. Drake; continued.

Commonwealth vs. Thos. McAllister; set for the 27th.

Commonwealth vs. Hugh McMahon; set for the 29th.

Commonwealth vs. John Farrar, continued, and capias.

Commonwealth vs. Geo. Munzheim; evidence for Commonwealth heard, and continued until March.

Commonwealth vs. Geo. Porter and Geo. Kavanaugh; set for the 29th.

Commonwealth vs. Eliza Moran; set for the 27th.

Commonwealth vs. Mary Morrissey; set for the 27th.

We call particular attention to order No. 18, in our column this morning. Gen. Boyle is taking the proper view of the case, and applying a proper remedy. It is eminently just that those who are doing all in their power to destroy the Government which is protecting them, deserve no protection—no guardian care at its hands. Those who are assisting Morgan and his thieves to steal all they can lay their hands on—notifying where and when he can safely attack without much danger, deserve much more than this order visits upon them. Those who are leaving no stone unturned to ruin the trade of this city, have no right to trade in or from the city—have no right to live in the city—and if the full measure of justice were meted out to them, they would be driven out of the State with the vagabonds they so much love. The disloyal have no right to trade, and we sincerely trust that this order will be most rigidly, effectually, and permanently enforced.

## GRAND LODGE OF KENTUCKY.—At eight

o'clock yesterday morning, the newly-elected officers were installed, whereupon the Grand Master made the following appointments:

J. D. Landrum, Mayfield, G. S. D.

J. M. Wilson, Christian county, G. J. D.

Sam'l Hillman, Louisville, G. Mar.

Joe H. Hickman, Lawrenceburg, G. S. B.

W. L. J. Jones, Hillsboro, G. P.

John M. Todd, of Frankfort, was reappointed Assistant Grand Secretary, by the Grand Secretary.

A large amount of business was transacted, and after a harmonious and pleasant session, at eleven o'clock Grand Master John B. Huston closed the Grand Lodge, according to ancient form and usage, until the third Monday in October, 1863, unless sooner called together in case of emergency.

## FIFTH WARD SCHOOL REOPENED.—All

the Female Departments in the basement of the Baptist Church, on the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets; Male Grammar, Male Secondary Departments, and office of the Principal, in the basement of Second Presbyterian Church, Third street, between Walnut and Green streets; Male Primary Department in the basement of Calvary Church, corner of Third and Guthrie streets.

At a meeting in the Eighth Ward last night, Mr. Hart was called to the chair, and Harry Stucky appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting being stated, nominations were made for a candidate for the Common Council, to fill the unexpired term of H. C. Caruth. Mr. R. Lighthorn was the nominee of the meeting.

## AGATE has another letter in yesterday's

Cincinnati Gazette, characteristic of the fellow, full of venom and spleen. So far as sentiment goes, it is only a reproduction of some of his effusions from the East, while trying to defame McClellan. How he succeeded in that business the country well knows; and his present efforts will be equally futile. His mind seems to be unable to contain more than one idea, one thought, and that a very black one—with him it is eternally "nigger, nigger."

## We have no news from the army

this morning, and are unable to tell whether Smith's division, which pursued Bragg to a point some forty miles from Cumberland Gap, has returned or not. Bragg, we presume, has escaped into Tennessee; but as for carrying off such piles of plunder, we very much doubt if he took away enough to last him his own army thirty days, let alone making provision for the forces which he expects to join at Knoxville or Chattanooga.

## MILD PUNISHMENT.—The negro Morgan,

says the New Albany Ledger, whose recent arrest for attempt to commit rape on a white woman at Shelbyville, in that State, and the attempt of the Abolitionists of the town to rescue him from the officers, was noticed at the time, had his trial before the Shelby Circuit Court last week, and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Hanging would have been nearer his deserts.

## McCook's Report.—The correspondent of

the Cincinnati Commercial arrived in this city last night, from the army, having in his possession General McCook's official report of the battle of Chaplin Hill. To whom this report is addressed, and why it was not communicated at headquarters in this city—and we are told it was not—we are at a loss to understand.

## We learn by the train last night,

from Lexington, that the Federal troops are in possession and everything is quiet in that section. There are no rebels in the neighborhood. The rebel forces who banded together in Owen county, some one hundred and fifty, are said to have passed east of Lexington, on their way out of the State.

## LECTURE AT THE MALE HIGH SCHOOL.

Professor W. N. Hallman will deliver a lecture this evening at the Male High School. Subject, "Artisan's Wells," &c. Go, everybody.

## Local Notices.

LARGE GUN-SHOOTING MATCH.—The Louisville Rifle Club will hold their annual shooting match of the season on Monday, the 27th inst., on their premises, in Knapp's garden, beginning at 9 and ending at 6 o'clock. In case of rain, it will be postponed to the following Monday. Every person is allowed to shoot, and is invited to attend. oct23 d5

## NOTICE, WOOLLEN GOODS, &c.—We

call the attention of country merchants and city dealers to the advertisement of Messrs. M. Loth & Co., in our column, this morning.

## Another fine stock of goods will be

sold, this morning, at auction, by L. Kahn & Co. Merchants will do well by attending the sale.

## Please announce J. Edward Hardy as a

candidate to fill the vacancy in the Board of School Trustees, from the Fourth Ward, occasioned by the resignation of Dr. R. C. Holland; the election to take place on Saturday, the 25th inst. d8

## A fine field horse for sale. Inquire

of Elrod, No. 409 Main street. oct23 d4

## CIGAR MARKERS WANTED.—Apply at G. L. Gray's cigar store, old post-office building, Third street. oct23 d4

## BLOODY FLUX AND DIARRHEA prevail

to an alarming extent in our city, and surrounding country, and the remedies to arrest them anxiously sought for. We again call the attention of the public to those sure and long tried remedies, the *Graefenberg Dysentery Syrup* and *McGehee's Liquid Amber*, both of which have done wonders in those diseases.

## RAYMOND & TYLER,

74 Fourth street, near Market. oct23 d4

## Glazebrook, Brother & Co., No. 530

Main street, between Fifth and Sixth, continue to keep a large stock of groceries, consisting, in part, of three hundred bags of coffee, 50 bags prime New Orleans and Portorico sugar, Lovings', crushed, powdered and granulated sugar, New York and Boston syrup in barrels, half-barrels and kegs; mackerel, in barrels, half-barrels and kegs; raisins, sardines, candy, candles, soap and starch, tobacco, cigars, kordage, wooden ware, indigo, pepper, spice, alum, copperas and brimstone; 150 kegs prime country lard, and many other articles too numerous to mention, which they are selling at lowest market rates for cash.

## A large lot of Photographic Albums,

for sale at Elrod's, No. 409 Main street. oct23 d4

## WHOLESALE MILLINERY GOODS.—The

branch here of Messrs. Oils & Co., 405 Broadway, New York, are daily receiving specials in the millinery line, including Ribbons, Yarns, and Capes; ribbons and flowers; white-edged velvet ribbons; the Monitor, Imperatrice, and several other new styles of hats. Their stock being especially selected for the Louisville market, and selling at Eastern rates, offers particular inducements to milliners and merchants. Their house here is at 516 Main street, between Fifth and Sixth. oct19 d7

## VIII. Room 8.—Different styles of coal

oil lamps, at fifty cents each, complete with burner, chimney and wicks, at Gay's China Palace, Fourth and Green streets. oct21 d1

## J. M. Armstrong, the great clothier,

on Main street, opposite the National Hotel, has new in store a magnificent stock of men's and boys' fashionable clothing and furnishings. Also a full stock of vests, uniforms, negligee suits, overcoats, gaiters, gauntlets, gloves, under-ward, shirts, &c., for sale low.

## COAL OIL.—The finest quality sold in the

city, at Gay's China Palace, Fourth and Green streets. oct21 d1

## PREMIUM AWARD.—We are pleased to

notice that the State of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and New York, just closed, have all awarded the highest premiums to the *Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine*, and thus confirming the verdicts of those States previously rendered. To learn its incalculable merits, call or send for a circular and samples of stitching. Salesroom No. 5 Masonic Temple, between Jefferson and Green. W. H. Goldsboro, Agent. Louisville Ky. oct19 d7

## In connection with our hat and cap

business, we have opened a general furnishing department; and shall keep, at all times, a complete and elegant stock of everything in that line. We shall, at present, pay especial attention to such goods as are desirable for army purposes—military gloves, gaiters, shirts and hosiery—trunks, caps, and trimmings, in great variety. GRACEY & GREEN, Corner Main and Fourth streets.

## Persons contemplating the purchase

of a Sewing Machine, are reminded that the *Wheeler & Wilson* has just taken the highest premium at the World's Fair in London. Office for sale, No. 1, Masonic Temple. W. B. DENVER & CO., Agents.

## Among the premiums awarded to

American genius, at the great International Fair in London, we notice that the highest premium has been awarded to the justly celebrated and world-renowned *Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine*.

## MARRIED.

On Thursday, October 23d, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. Whitely, Mr. Eliza D. of Lexington, Ky., and Miss Fanny A. F. of this city.

## DIED.

On the 23d inst., ERNEST T. infant son of William L. and Annie Biggart, aged 11 months and 24 days.

The funeral will take place Friday afternoon, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock, from their residence, corner of Third and Walnut streets. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

"House" my smile was fair,  
Thy lips and eyes so bright,  
Was such a fond delight,  
Shall leave, with weak embraces,  
For downward flight?  
No Angel, seek thy place,  
And I will cheer thee on.

Suddenly, of apoplexy, Mr. HENRY W. FODICK, in the 39th year of his age, died at his residence, on the 23d inst., at 10 o'clock, between Chestnut and Broadway, Friday, October 23d, at 10 o'clock p. m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

## DRAWING

OF THE

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION CO. LOTTERY

OF KENTUCKY.

R. FRANCE & CO., Managers.

Draws at Covington, Ky., October 23, 1862.

CLASS 351.

10 47 45 39 34 16 71 30 23 39 76

CLASS 352.

34 60 30 71 11 31 37 37 64 50 71 57

All orders promptly attended to and Circulars sent. Address

R. FRANCE & CO., Managers,

210 Jefferson street, Louisville, Ky.

We have in Store a Well Assorted Stock

of

Notions, Woolen Goods,

&c., &c., &c.,

To which we invite the attention of wholesale buyers and the trade generally. Merchants who desire to lay right will please note name and number. New Goods received almost daily.

M. LOTH & CO.,

413 Main street, (up stairs),

bet. Fourth and Fifth sts.

## Heavy Stock

OF COTTON BATTING, COTTON SHEETING,

Cotton Yarn, and also Canvas Ties and Bacon

Shavings at low prices, by

C. M. DUNAWAY & CO., Market st.,

bet. First and Second, south side.

## STRAYED.

A BAY MARE 16 HANDS HIGH, TWO WHITE

stars in the forehead, and a white blaze, was

lost on the 23d inst., and is to be rewarded by

Orlando & O'Connor, at their office, on the

corner of Third and Walnut streets, or at

their store, opposite this office. oct19 d4

## A LARGE STOCK OF HATS AND CAPS

at

FRATHER & SMITH'S,

429 Main street.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

## MILLINERY.

No. 100 Fourth st., Louisville, Ky.

Mrs. J. A. BEATTIE

Respectfully informs the public that she is now

on receipt of a large and select assortment of

PARIS MILLINERY,

embracing all articles in this line of business, of

the best and newest styles, which she is disposed

to sell low for cash.

TOILET ARTICLES of the most approved

kind and in great variety always on hand.

Having a very large stock of Ribbons, Lace,

Feathers, Flowers and Bonnet Material on hand,

the trade will be supplied at the lowest rates.

Terms cash.

Orders promptly and faithfully filled.

ad14 d1m Mrs. J. A. BEATTIE.

## Coal! Coal! Coal!

N. W. HUGHES,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in the Best Quality of

PITTSBURG & YOUGHIOGHEN

COAL.

Having devoted my exclusive attention during the

past twenty years to the

Coal Business,

I feel justified in offering to the public Coal of the best

quality, by the large or small lot, by retail, at

usually low prices to suit the times, at my office, No.

100 Fourth street, between Main and Water, next side.

I buy and sell exclusively FOR CASH, and guaran-

tee to retail customers good weight, as my coal is all

weighed by a sworn Coal Inspector.

oct14 d1m N. W. HUGHES.

## Health for the Soldier.

For one who dies from the effects of the bullet, ten

perish from camp and exposure to night air. Small

doses of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, taken every other

night, will correct all disorders of the Liver and

Stomach, purify the blood, and insure sound health to

every man. Only 25 cents per box. oct14 d1m-22

## GREAT TOILET TRIUMPH.

CRISTADORO'S RICKLEIGH HAIR DYE.

NO LEAD, NO LIME, NO NITRATE OF SILVER;



~~So~~ In reference to the campaign in Kentucky, the New Albany Ledger, of last evening, makes the following remarks:

The campaign of Gen. Buell in Kentucky is, as far as the pursuit of Bragg's army, was concerned, ended—ended, it is true, without the capture of Bragg, or without fighting any decisive battle. We cannot say, however, that the campaign has been barren of results to the Union cause. Bragg's immense army of over 80,000 men entered Kentucky for the purpose of possessing and holding it and to establish

that State the Confederate to the displacement of the Federal authority. It entered the State to capture and occupy its principal towns; and it was unquestionably the rebel programme and the fondest hope of Gen. Bragg himself to winter his army on the banks of the Ohio river and to make

Gen. Bull had been disappointed in this hope, and was driven back to the wilderness to the desolated and despised regions of Kansas and Nebraska where he could find no other than the horrors which would have followed his occupation by the rebels--he has saved the State from Union. Let honor be ascribed to him for this great, though almost bloodless achievement. To be sure, bloody battles were looked for; but if it had accomplished its object it was worth a work without them equal to the fame of his military genius.

WHY BULL DID NOT PUNISH BRAGG  
The New Albany Ledger professes to know why General Bull did not punish Bragg for his defeat at Vicksburg. It says that he was afraid to do so because he was afraid to do so.

It is evident that the intention of the rebels is to concentrate their forces under Price, Van Dorn, Breckinridge, and Bragg, as rapidly as possible, within supporting distance of each other, and make a simultaneous move on Nashville, which is regarded by the rebels as the most important strategic point in the

Southwest. Gen. Negley, we are informed, has transmitted information to this effect to Gen. Buell, and asked him to hasten to Nashville. We are satisfied that this report of Negley's action is true. It will now be a race between Buell's army and the rebels which can reach Nashville first.

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**IMPORTANT TO STEAMBOATMEN.**—The Collector of the port of Louisville has received the following important communication from Rear Admiral Porter, of the Mississippi Squadron:

CAIRO, Oct. 17, 1862.

Sir: I have instructed the vessels under my command to permit no vessels to land below Cairo at places unoccupied by Union forces. Any vessel violating this rule will be detained by the police vessels of the squadron. The object of this order is to prevent articles of merchandise, provisions, clothing, arms, etc., from reaching rebel hands. Will you please have the masters of steamers notified?

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant;

DAVID D. POSTER,  
Acting Rear Admiral Commanding Miss  
Squadron.  
To the Collector at Louisville.

ARMY AWARDS.—The following awards  
were made on Wednesday at Cincinnati, by  
Major C. L. Kilburn, C. S.:

55,000 lbs. Bacon Shoulders, G. & B. Hogan.....	\$5 30
15,000 lbs. " " " Dubois & Auger.....	3 20
7,000 lbs. " " " G. & P. Hogan.....	3 20
15,000 lbs. " " " Dubois & Auger.....	3 20
50,000 lbs. Hard Bread, C. H. Bennett.....	6 40
50,000 lbs. " " " S. B. Field.....	6 40

## RIVER NEWS.

**W.** The river was slightly on the decline last evening, with eighteen inches water in the canal. Weather clear and seasonable.

**W.** No business doing worthy of notice. The arrivals and departures, yesterday, were the Florence and Robt. B. Hamilton, Cincinnati; New Era, Cincinnati to St. Louis; and Uadise, Madison.

**W.** The new Missouri packet was successfully launched, yesterday, from the yard of Howard, at Jeffersonville, and brought down to the city wharf, where she will receive her machinery and outfit.

For CINCINNATI—The Ida May is the mailboat, this morning, at eleven o'clock.

For HANDEDSON—The Delaware is the regular Friday packet, to leave at five p. m.

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## FINANCE AND TRADE.

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OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE DEMOCRAT.  
Thursday Evening, October 23.

The movement in specie continues somewhat excited. Bankers are to-day offering 125 for Gold and 120 1/2 for Silver and Demands, with almost nothing doing. Exchange we continue to quote at 4 discount buying.

**FLOUR AND GRAIN.**—There were light sales of flour at 35¢ 35¢ 60; 1,600 bushels Wheat at 50¢ 31 50; 100 bushels Barley at \$1.00. Oats we quote at 46¢ 45, same as Corn at 34¢ 40.

**TEA.**—Sales of 20 bbls at \$1 75 20 30.

**COFFEES.**—Sales of 50 bags Coffee at 27¢ 28¢; 1 hide Sugar at 14¢ 15¢; 2 bbls " 12¢; 1 bbl soft at 14¢; 30 bbls refined at 14¢; 2 half bbls Syrup at 12¢ 1 bbl Molasses at 60¢.

**SUGAR.**—Sales 100 boxes at 10¢ 10 50.  
Hay—Dull at 10¢.

**MEAT.**—Sales of 21 bbls at \$9.00.  
Hides—Sales of 10 skins at 10¢ 10 50.

**TOBACCO**—Sales at the warehouses of 11 hds at \$1.00; 100 lbs at \$10.00; 50 lbs at \$5.00; 25 lbs at \$2.50; 12 1/2 lbs at \$1.25; 6 1/4 lbs at \$0.62; 3 1/8 lbs at \$0.31; 1 5/8 lbs at \$0.15; 7/8 lbs at \$0.07; 3/4 lbs at \$0.06; 3/8 lbs at \$0.03; 1/4 lbs at \$0.02; 1/8 lbs at \$0.01; 1/16 lbs at \$0.005; 1/32 lbs at \$0.0025; 1/64 lbs at \$0.00125; 1/128 lbs at \$0.000625; 1/256 lbs at \$0.0003125; 1/512 lbs at \$0.00015625; 1/1024 lbs at \$0.000078125; 1/2048 lbs at \$0.0000390625; 1/4096 lbs at \$0.00001953125; 1/8192 lbs at \$0.000009765625; 1/16384 lbs at \$0.0000048828125; 1/32768 lbs at \$0.00000244140625; 1/65536 lbs at \$0.000001220703125; 1/131072 lbs at \$0.0000006103515625; 1/262144 lbs at \$0.00000030517578125; 1/524288 lbs at \$0.000000152587890625; 1/1048576 lbs at \$0.0000000762939453125; 1/2097152 lbs at \$0.00000003814697265625; 1/4194304 lbs at \$0.000000019073486328125; 1/8388608 lbs at \$0.0000000095367431640625; 1/16777216 lbs at \$0.00000000476837158203125; 1/33554432 lbs at \$0.000000002384185791015625; 1/67108864 lbs at \$0.0000000011920928955078125; 1/134217728 lbs at \$0.00000000059604644775390625; 1/268435456 lbs at \$0.000000000298023223876953125; 1/536870912 lbs at \$0.0000000001490116119384765625; 1/1073741824 lbs at \$0.00000000007450580596923828125; 1/2147483648 lbs at \$0.000000000037252902984619140625; 1/4294967296 lbs at \$0.0000000000186264514923095703125; 1/8589934592 lbs at \$0.00000000000931322574615478515625; 1/17179869184 lbs at \$0.000000000004656612873077392578125; 1/34359738368 lbs at \$0.0000000000023283064365386962890625; 1/68719476736 lbs at \$0.00000000000116415321826934814453125; 1/137438953472 lbs at \$0.000000000000582076609134674072265625; 1/274877906944 lbs at \$0.0000000000002910383045673370361328125; 1/549755813888 lbs at \$0.00000000000014551915228366851806640625; 1/1099511627776 lbs at \$0.000000000000072759576141834259033203125; 1/2199023255552 lbs at \$0.0000000000000363797880709171295166015625; 1/4398046511104 lbs at \$0.00000000000001818989403545856475830078125; 1/8796093022208 lbs at \$0.000000000000009094947017729282379150390625; 1/17592186044416 lbs at \$0.0000000000000045474735088646411895751953125; 1/35184372088832 lbs at \$0.00000000000000227373675443232059478759765625; 1/70368744177664 lbs at \$0.000000000000001136868377216160297393798828125; 1/140737488355328 lbs at \$0.0000000000000005684341886080801486968994140625; 1/281474976710656 lbs at \$0.00000000000000028421709430404007434844970703125; 1/562949953421312 lbs at \$0.000000000000000142108547152020037174224853515625; 1/1125899906842624 lbs at \$0.00000000000000007105427357601001858711242692578125; 1/2251799813685248 lbs at \$0.0000000000000000355271367880050092935562134640625; 1/4503599627370496 lbs at \$0.00000000000000001776356839400250046477810673203125; 1/9007199254740992 lbs at \$0.000000000000000008881784197001250023389053366015625; 1/18014398509481984 lbs at \$0.0000000000000000044408920985006250011694526730078125; 1/36028797018963968 lbs at \$0.000000000000000002220446049250312500058472633515625; 1/72057594037927936 lbs at \$0.00000000000000000111022302462515625000292363167890625; 1/144115188075855872 lbs at \$0.0000000000000000005551115123125781250001461816839453125; 1/288230376151711744 lbs at \$0.00000000000000000027755575615628906250000730909197265625; 1/576460752303423488 lbs at \$0.0000000000000000001387778780781445312500003654545986328125; 1/1152921504606846976 lbs at \$0.000000000000000000069388939039072265625000018272729931640625; 1/2305843009213693952 lbs at \$0.00000000000000000003469446951953613281250000091363649658203125; 1/4611686018427387904 lbs at \$0.0000000000000000000173472347597680664062500000456818248291015625; 1/9223372036854775808 lbs at \$0.00000000000000000000867361737988403320312500000228409124145578125; 1/18446744073709551616 lbs at \$0.000000000000000000004336808689942016601562500000114204562072890625; 1/36893488147419103232 lbs at \$0.000000000000000000002168404344971008300781250000005710228103953125; 1/73786976294838206464 lbs at \$0.00000000000000000000108420217248550415019531250000028551140519765625; 1/147573952589676412928 lbs at \$0.000000000000000000000542101086242752075097656250000014275570259878125; 1/295147905179352825856 lbs at \$0.00000000000000000000027105054312137603754882812500000071377851299390625; 1/590295810358705651712 lbs at \$0.00000000000000000000013552527156068801877441406250000003568892564996953125; 1/1180591620717411303424 lbs at \$0.0000000000000000000000677626357803440093872070312500000017844462824984765625; 1/2361183241434822606848 lbs at \$0.0000000000000000000000338813178901720046936035156250000000892

Whisky: Rye scarce and firm; sales 20,000 bushels prime western at \$90— the rough sales at 70¢80.

**W**heat—Soft, amber, common steady at 26c. Sugar-  
corn in moderate request and steady; sales 300 hds at  
20c for Cuba, 10c for New Orleans; 7,500 bush  
Malilla 10c for Cuba; 10c for New Orleans; 20 hds P at  
6c, and 10 hds Barbadoes 6c.

**P**ork—Demand moderate, but market quite firm.  
Sales 1500 bush at \$13.70 for mess; \$12.50-13.00 for primes  
mess; \$11.35 for prime; included in sales are 400 bush  
mess, delivered the 10 day of November at \$13.20.

**Beef** and mutton, at \$13.75 for country prime;  
\$10.10-75 for country mess; \$12.00-75 for repacked  
mess; \$13.50-14 for extra mess.

**Prime mess beef** and **beef** hams very dull—nothing  
of moment doing.

**Cattle** quiet and steady at 45c for shoulder.

lard and 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>¢ for hams. Bacon sides inactive, and 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>¢. Lard moderately active; market steady; sales of 720 bbls at 10.44 market easy.

Money market easy at 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> cent. on call, and 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>¢ for strictly prime paper. Sterling exchange unsettled and declining; the nominal quotations are 162<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>¢ for merchants' bills, and 115<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>¢ for bankers' bills. The American Gold opened at 35, declined to 32, and closed at 32<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>¢. Stocks dropping. U. S. 6's of Oct. 1, 1903, 103<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>¢. 7-30 Treasury notes 100<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>¢.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15, 1903, P. M.

Flour unsettled; superfine held at \$3.50, but not more than \$3.20 offered. Wheat dull; and sold at \$1.90-1.91 25 for white, but buyers contend for large commission. Oats firm at full price. Rye, 1c. higher—\$1.00.

Barley firm. Whisky firm at 34c. 400 bbls. mess pork  
sold at \$10 20. Groceries firm and quiet. Good codfish to  
125. Demand Notes, 125. Silver, 125. Exchange  
dull at 45 prem.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 23, P. M.  
Flour active at \$7 62½ for superfine. Wheat excited  
white #1 73 3/8; red #1 73 1/8; #2 72 1/8. Corn quiet at 72  
7/8 for white and 72 1/8 for yellow. Rye—Pennsylvania  
#1 69 1/8; #2 68 1/8. Whisky nominal. Coffee steady  
and firm; sales of 300 bags at 25c.

PHILADELPHIA, October 23, P. M.  
Breadstuffs generally firm, but dull; wheat ad-  
vanced; sales at #1 60. Corn quiet; yellow, 72c. Pro-  
visions firm. Naval stores advancing. Lard sold at

**NOTICE.**  
I SELL IN ONE STABLE BY D. L. GREGORY, A  
LY CORN HORSE, 15 hands 2 inches high, star and  
snip, near hind foot and ankle white, a good saddle  
horse, and was stolen from Shelbyville by a moister and  
rode in this place and sold. The owner can have this  
horse by paying charges.  
oc10 dt  
[Shelby News copy and charge this office.]



